



COMPACT GOAL

The Cape Verde Compact directs \$110,078,488 of strategic investments to increase integration of internal markets, reduce transportation costs, increase agricultural productivity and support the country's credit and securities markets.

COMPACT AT A GLANCE

Compact Signing Date	February 22, 2006
Entry Into Force	October 6, 2006
Compact End Date	October 6, 2011
Estimated Program Beneficiaries	13,421,086
Est. Increase in Household Income	\$409 Million
Compact Total	\$307 Million
Amount Committed	\$221,738,936 (73%)
Amount Disbursed	\$96,368,997 (32%)

% OF TOTAL COMPACT

55% Access to Markets	\$169.4
12% Access to Land	\$36
11% Access to Justice	\$34.2
6% Access to Financial Services	\$19.6
13% Program Administration and Control	\$39.1
3% Monitoring and Evaluation	\$8.7

COST (MILLIONS USD)



■ Project Preparation ■ Project Implementation

Access to Markets

PROJECT COST

\$169.4 million

TOTAL CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

\$138.1 million

TOTAL PROJECT DISBURSEMENTS

\$48.4 million

Through improvements at the Port of Cotonou, the project aims to improve performance and security, expand capacity, and reduce costs of the Port of Cotonou. Increased volume and reduced costs will benefit the entire Beninese economy.

Projected Long-term Results*

ESTIMATED
BENEFICIARIES

TBD

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN
HOUSEHOLD INCOME

\$262 million

* Up to 20 years

PROJECTED RESULTS BY END OF COMPACT

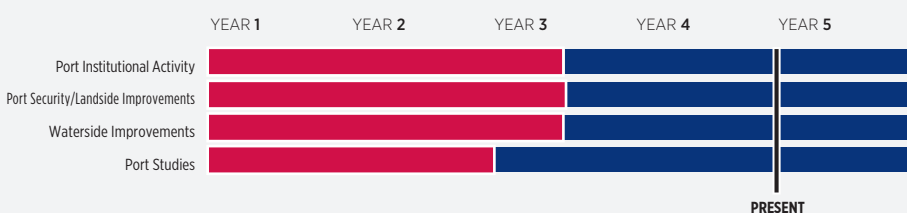
Increase port user satisfaction and profits by \$17.5 million.
Reduce port costs and shorten container wait times.
Increase the volume of merchandise traffic to 6.3 million tons per year.
Decrease customs clearance time to one day to reduce costs to consumers.

PROGRESS TO DATE

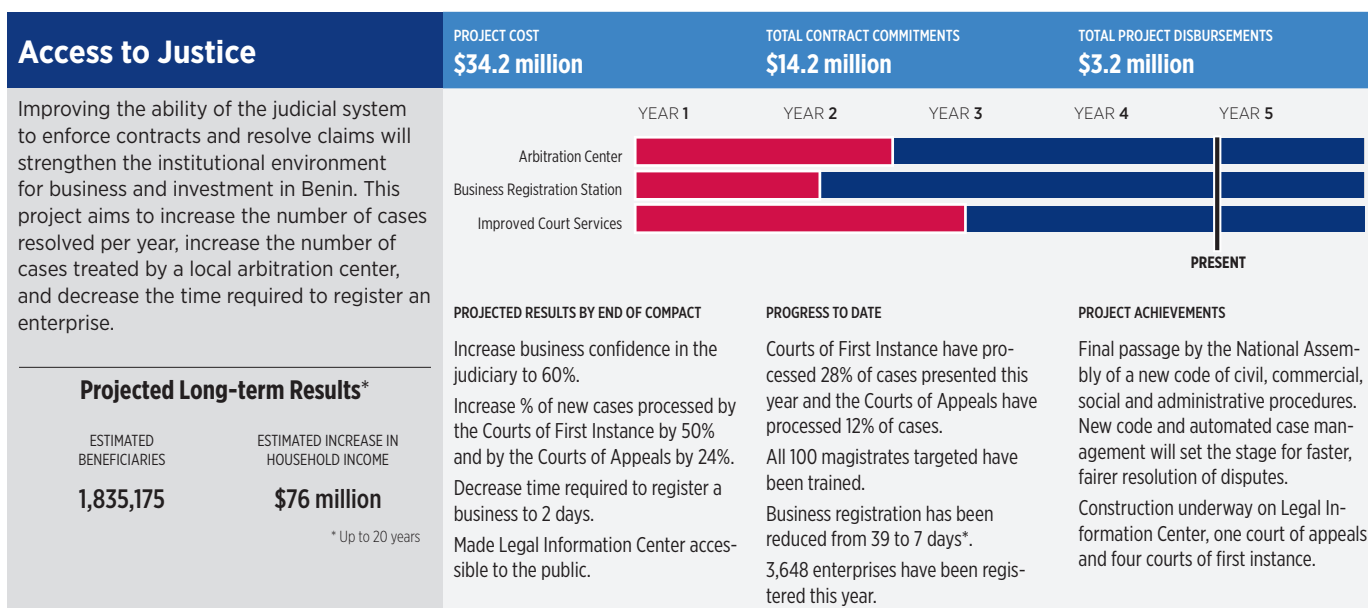
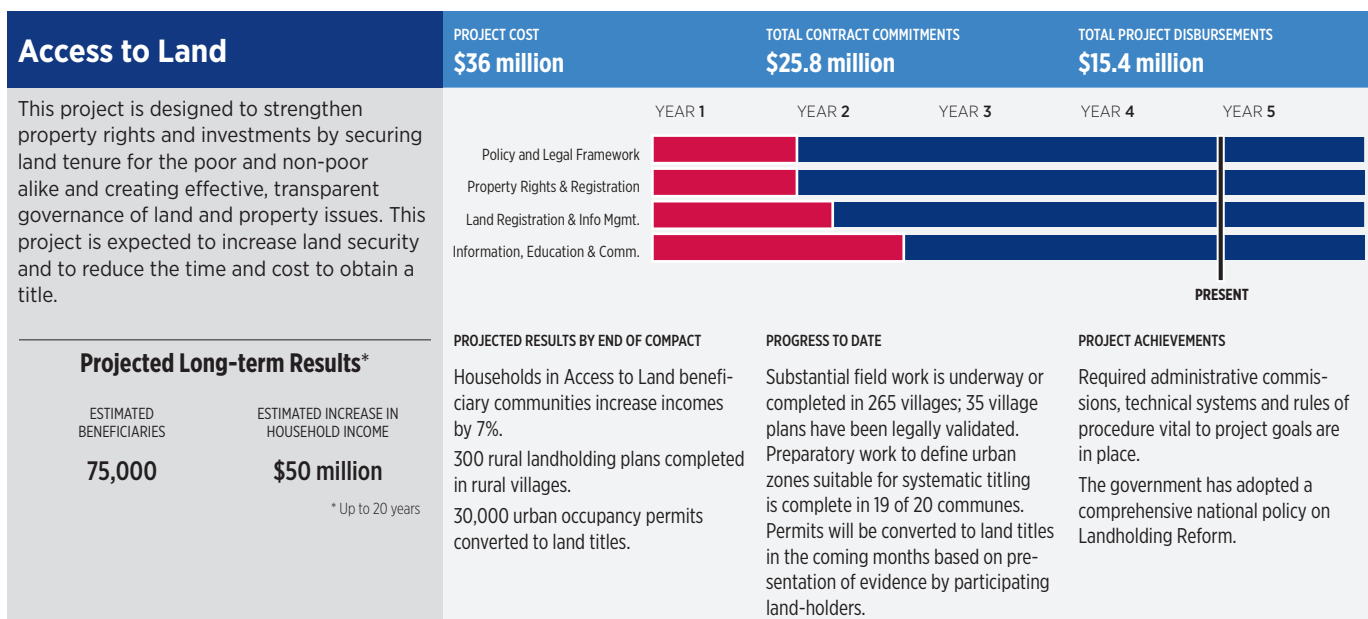
Annual volume of merchandise traffic through the port is 6.1 million metric tons.
Average customs clearance times have been reduced to two days.
The first major investment, the sand barrier extension, is near completion and ahead of schedule; the South Wharf construction will require accelerated work.

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Introduction of scheduling procedures recommended by the MCC-financed Port Advisor have cut costs substantially for port customers. A private sector concession will assure effective management of the new wharf and provide over \$30 million in income



PRESENT



Access to Financial Services		PROJECT COST \$19.6 million	TOTAL CONTRACT COMMITMENTS \$7.8 million	TOTAL PROJECT DISBURSEMENTS \$4.2 million				
<p>A small grants program aims to improve the efficiency of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises by reducing costs and improving access to financial services. Reinforcement of regulatory capacity will also increase microfinance institutions’ (MFIs’) self-sufficiency, decrease MFIs’ portfolios at risk, and increase loans guaranteed with land titles.</p>			YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
		Financial Institution Capacity Building						
		Financial Enabling Environment						
						PRESENT		
		PROJECTED RESULTS BY END OF COMPACT		PROGRESS TO DATE		PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS		
		MFIs will decrease the portfolios at risk to 6% and achieve operational self sufficiency of 112%.		Portfolios at risk among MFIs have fallen from 11 to 5%.		Challenge Facility grantees are beginning to receive equipment and services, improving production and efficiency.		
		The supervisory authority will inspect 50 MFIs per year and decrease time for reviewing authorization applications to 30 days.		Over 75 MFIs inspected.		The Ministry of Finance Microfinance Supervision Unit is doing a census of all MFIs to identify unlicensed institutions, and Unit inspectors now undergo criminal checks and take an oath of office.		
		The number of loans guaranteed with loan titles will increase to 350.		Average time for processing an application for MFI authorization has fallen from 40 to 25 days.				
				571 loans were guaranteed with land titles, exceeding the end of Compact target.				

MCA-Benin's methodology and sample for this indicator is not comparable to the World Bank's Doing Business 2010 data.

These estimates are based on the best, currently available information and may be updated if new and reliable data become available.

MCC defines beneficiaries as all members of a household who stand to see an increase in its income. Beneficiaries are counted only once in the total beneficiary count even if they benefit from more than one project, so the total beneficiary count may be different than the sum of the different project beneficiary counts. MCC estimates and reports expected beneficiaries when sufficiently reliable data exists to support the estimation. If such evidence is lacking, no estimation is attempted.

Total benefits expected from a project are obtained from the ERR analysis MCC conducts during due diligence. Beneficiary counts, although consistent with benefit streams identified in the economic analysis, are not necessarily derived from these models. Calculating the amount of benefit per beneficiary is therefore not appropriate and can be misleading.

Project Preparation: For Infrastructure projects this includes assessments and feasibility, detailed project planning and design, and competitive procurement. For other projects, this includes training, collecting baseline data, public outreach, selecting beneficiaries or target area and revising project methodology accordingly, procurement, contracting of project managers, and project pilots.